

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road Inventory Number: AA-2383

Address: 1286 Johns Hopkins Road City: Gambrills Zip Code: 21054

County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Odenton

Owner: B/A Williams LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes

Tax Parcel Number: 320 Tax Map Number: 37 Tax Account ID Number: 12462800

Project: Enclave at Riedel Pond Subdivision Agency:

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: Date:

Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number:

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name:

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☒ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Property Description

The Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road historically contained a collection of 5 domestic and agricultural buildings constructed between ca. 1900 and ca. 1950. The farm complex included a dwelling, an animal barn, a tobacco barn, an equipment shed, and a collapsed barn sited on a 62-acre tract. An unpaved drive provides access to the Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road. With the exception of the collapsed barn, the standing buildings in the farm complex were destroyed by fire between 2005 and 2007.

Otho Williams purchased the 62-acre tract that is the subject of this Determination of Eligibility and an adjoining 130.25-acre tract under one deed in 1949. The two parcels function as one farm; however, each tract retains a separate parcel number. The larger tract is described in greater detail in a separate Determination of Eligibility (AA-2382 Thomas W. Hall).

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Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments:

Jonathan Sapp
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

9/20/07
Date

NA
Reviewer, NR Program

Date

200703134

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Building Descriptions

The property previously was documented in a Phase I archeology survey completed in April 2005 (Child et. al. 2005). The current investigation was completed in response to a request by the Maryland Historical Trust for additional information on the buildings. The following descriptions were based on the earlier survey and existing conditions were field verified in August 2007. As previously noted, the survey undertaken in August 2007 found that fire had destroyed all the buildings except the partially collapsed barn. According to the current tenant of the Thomas W. Hall farm, the fires occurred during the past two years (personal communication, John Martel). The following building descriptions were derived from the 2005 report

The farm complex is located northwest of Thomas W. Hall Farm complex and included five wood-frame buildings. A dwelling, an equipment shed, and a collapsed barn were located southwest of the dwelling. A tobacco barn and an animal barn were located northeast of the dwelling. No buildings survive.

Domestic Buildings

Dwelling

In August 2007, remnants of the sandstone foundation and brick chimney remained.

The early twentieth century dwelling faced east. The two-story, wood-frame house rested on a fieldstone foundation and had a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exterior walls were clad with wood shingles. The front elevation featured four irregularly spaced bays. Doors and windows were missing; a two-light transom survived over the off-center main entry. A full-width porch spanned the front elevation; the shed roof was supported by square wood columns. A side porch with a shed roof was located on the south elevation. The off-center side entry featured a two-light transom. A small shed-roof addition projected from the center of the rear elevation. Visible interior features included circular-sawn framing members, sawn lath and plaster, beaded doorway trim with corner bulls-eye blocks, and five-panel doors. The house was overgrown by vegetation (Child et. al. 2005:41).

Equipment Shed

In August 2007, a poured-concrete pier and portions of the standing seam metal roof remained.

The equipment shed was located southwest of the dwelling. The wood-frame building appeared to have been constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The equipment shed faced east and rested on a wood-sill foundation. The gable roof was sheathed in standing-seam metal. Exterior walls were clad with vertical-board siding. The front elevation was open and featured a half-height, centrally located, supporting wood post topped by an inverted wood triangle. The building had no windows. Circular-sawn framing members were present. A wood-frame, shed-roof addition clad with horizontal wood siding was located on the south elevation vegetation (Child et. al. 2005:41).

Collapsed Barn

In August 2007, the building's corrugated metal roof was the only portion of the building visible through the overgrown brush. The collapsed barn is located in the woods southwest of the equipment shed. The barn appears to have been constructed in the early twentieth century. In April 2005, remains of the wood-frame barn included poured-concrete foundation piers, corrugated metal roof sheathing, sawn framing members, and wire nails. The surviving gable was clad with vertical-board siding. An animal pen was located in the northwest corner of the interior (Child et. al. 2005:41).

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Tobacco Barn

Portions of the corrugated metal roof and nine poured-concrete piers remained in August 2007. The early twentieth century tobacco barn was located northeast of the dwelling and faces north. The wood-frame building rested on wood sills that were supported by poured-concrete piers. The gable roof was sheathed in corrugated metal. Exterior walls were clad with vertical-board siding. Central paired wood doors were located on the front and rear elevations. The barn featured circular-sawn framing members and wire nails. Unhewn timbers stretched across the roof interior (Child et. al. 2005:41).

Animal Barn

Sections of the poured-concrete foundation, supporting beams, and the corrugated metal roof were all that remained of the building in August 2007. The early twentieth century animal barn was located east of the tobacco barn. The wood-frame building was one story in height with a loft. The barn faced east and had a front-facing gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal, which was applied over composition roll roofing. Rafters were exposed under the eaves. The barn rested on wood sills; a poured-concrete wall foundation was present on the west elevation. The front gable was clad with circular-sawn vertical-board siding; the remaining exterior wall surfaces were clad with board-and-batten siding. The front elevation had a large open entrance on the first story and a square loft opening on the second. The barn featured circular-sawn framing members and wire nails. Hewn floor joists were located on the loft level. The building's interior accommodated one room on the east half and two stalls on the west half (Child et. al. 2005:41, 44).

Property History

The Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road occupies a 62.07 acres that was included in the historic Whites Hall tract. Research in Anne Arundel County land records indicates that Basil D. Hall obtained the land as part of two purchases involving larger tracts in 1840 and 1856 (Anne Arundel County Land Records WSG 25:393; NHG 6:72). Basil Hall's land included both the 62.07-acre configuration that is the subject of this Determination of Eligibility and an adjacent 131.25-acre tract discussed in Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties No. AA-2382. The 62.07-parcel was part of a larger tract on which Hall lived later in life and which was conveyed to his son, Edward, after his father's 1875 death. The latter parcel was conveyed to another son, Thomas W. Hall. The two parcels were under common ownership twice between 1923 and 1949. They were unified under one deed when the properties were purchased by Otho H. and Kathleen E. Williams in 1949.

Basil D. Hall was a great-great grandson of Rev. Henry Hall, who was sent to the Province of Maryland by the bishop of London in 1698 to serve as the rector of St. James Parish in Anne Arundel County (Hall 1941:13). Born in 1796, Basil Hall married Margaret S.W. Davidson ca. 1838, and the couple had four children who lived to adulthood: Samuel D., Edward (known as Edward Hall of B.), Thomas W., and Francis C. (O'Neill 1995:236; Hall 1941:155). Basil and Margaret Hall maintained the Hall family's historic connection to the Episcopal faith. Basil was elected to the vestry of Severn Parish when it was created in 1839, a position he held until his death. The parish constructed St. Stephen's church near the Hall land, at present-day Johns Hopkins and St. Stephen's Church roads (Browne 1985:72). Thomas and Edward also became vestrymen, and Samuel served the church as a minister (Browne 1985:192).

The Halls also supported education. Basil Hall was a founder and a trustee of Anne Arundel Academy, a secondary school opened in Millersville in 1855, and some of the Hall sons attended Maryland Agricultural College (Browne 1985:70, 192).

Margaret Hall died at 45 in 1856; her tombstone described her as an "affectionate wife & fond mother" (Anne Arundel County Historical Society 2007). Basil married Ann D. Mulliken, 42, in 1863. Basil died in 1875

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at 78, and Ann died in 1896. Margaret, Basil, and Ann are buried in St. Stephen's cemetery, along with Basil and Margaret's sons Edward, Thomas, and Francis and two other children who died in childhood (O'Neill 1995:236; Powell 1991; Anne Arundel County Historical Society 2007).

While Basil D. Hall first secured a portion of the subject property in 1840, Martenet's 1860 *Map of Anne Arundel County* indicates that his residence was located west of the subject property on a 175-acre portion of the Lugg Ox tract, which he purchased in 1845 (Anne Arundel County Land Records JHN 1:333; Martenet 1860). Lugg Ox was located west of present-day Crain Highway/MD 3 (Browne 1985:10). The 1860 map depicted only one structure on the Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road, labeled "store." However, the 1850 and 1860 agricultural censuses indicated that Basil Hall, listed as a farmer in the 1850 through 1870 population censuses, grew tobacco, corn, and wheat on this property using slave labor (U.S. Census Bureau 1850b). Hall's production and livestock were typical of farms in the vicinity (Browne 1985:81).

At the time of the 1850 agricultural census, Hall farmed 255 acres -- 175 improved and 80 unimproved -- with a total value of \$7,000 (U.S. Census Bureau 1850a). This land included the 254-acre portion of the Whites Hall and What You Will tracts, purchased by Hall in 1840 for \$5,085 (Anne Arundel County Land Records WSG 25:393). He produced 10,000 pounds of tobacco, near the middle of the area's production range of 2,000 to 25,000 pounds (U.S. Census Bureau 1850b; Browne 1985:81). In addition, Hall's farm produced 1,250 bushels of Indian corn and 1,000 bushels of wheat, as well as oats, rye, butter, Irish potatoes, wool, and hay. Livestock, valued at \$700, included 50 swine, ten working oxen, nine other cattle, seven horses, six sheep, and five milk cows (U.S. Census Bureau 1850a). Hall's holdings also included twelve slaves, seven males and five females ranging in age from one month to 60 years old (U.S. Census Bureau 1850b). An average of eight slaves were held on comparable farms in the vicinity (Browne 1985:88).

Basil Hall's wealth increased by 1860. That year's agricultural census indicated that Hall farmed 557 acres -- 350 improved and 207 unimproved -- worth \$24,000 (U.S. Census Bureau 1860a). The 1860 population census attributed to Hall a total real estate value of \$35,000 (U.S. Census Bureau 1860b). Tobacco production doubled to 20,000 pounds; 1,500 bushels of Indian corn and 1,000 bushels of wheat also were produced, as well as oats, wool, butter, hay, and Irish potatoes. Foreshadowing the post-Civil War shift in the region toward truck farming, \$100 in orchard products were produced (U.S. Census Bureau 1860a). The number of slaves increased to 17, and the Hall household included a free black farmhand, a 50-year-old man named Jack Hall (U.S. Census Bureau 1860c, 1860b). The value of his livestock increased to \$1,670 and included swine, sheep, horses, working oxen, other cattle, and milk cows (U.S. Census Bureau 1860a). His personal estate was valued at \$15,800 (U.S. Census Bureau 1860b). The farm was indicative of increased production that occurred in the vicinity during the first half of the nineteenth century, the likely result of soil-improvement strategies such as the application of lime and manure and increased farm efficiency following a population decline that made more land available for farm expansion (Browne 1985:80).

Archival research suggests that Basil Hall moved from his Lugg Ox tract and on to the Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road after 1860, and that his son Thomas resided in the household. A memoir of the Hall family included in *Colonial Families of the United States* claimed that Basil gave the land to Thomas upon his marriage (Duvall 1966:229). However, the deed stated that Thomas paid for the land; in addition, he was not married until 1873 (Anne Arundel County Land Records SH 2:366). Also, 30-year-old Thomas was recorded in the 1870 population census as still living with his father and Ann Hall, with the two elder Halls listed first and second, respectively, suggesting that Basil Hall was the head of the household (U.S. Census Bureau 1870a).

Basil moved to the Tobacco Farm by 1875, which is supported by the 1875 inventory of Basil's personal estate listing "rent of Lugg Ox Farm" as one of his assets (Anne Arundel County Register of Wills WB1 76:490).

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In addition to Basil and his second wife, Ann, the household also included Thomas W., 30, and Francis C., 22, as well as a 44-year-old white housekeeper named Catherine Mullikin, who might have been related to Ann (U.S. Census Bureau 1870a). The 1870 agricultural census listed Basil Hall as farming 254 acres, which at the time of Hall's 1875 death represented his holdings that did not include the Lugg Ox tract or the 130-acre tract sold to Thomas (U.S. Census Bureau 1870b). Edward Hall of B., who received the 254-acre portion of his father's estate, in which the current 62.07-acre property is included, was not listed in the census as living with the family and was not located in Maryland.

No mid- to late nineteenth-century house was seen during a site visit to the Tobacco Barn on Johns Hopkins Road in August 2007. This suggests that the house the family was living in lies outside the current 62.07-acre configuration of the farm, or was demolished.

The 1870 agricultural census placed a \$10,000 value on Basil Hall's 254-acre farm (U.S. Census Bureau 1870b). Tobacco, corn, and wheat remained staple crops on the farm. The farm produced 10,000 pounds of tobacco, slightly above the 8,000-pound average for the vicinity that year but below the area's 13,500-pound average for 1850 (Browne 1985:104; U.S. Census Bureau 1870b). The agricultural census indicated that Basil and his son Thomas shared the \$1,500 cost of wages for farm laborers, suggesting Basil had enough workers to spare (U.S. Census Bureau 1870b). The value of Basil's livestock, \$2,010, increased over 1860 and included 40 swine, 30 sheep, eight working oxen, six horses, five milk cows and four other cattle (U.S. Census Bureau 1870a).

In 1875, Basil Hall died possessed of his 250-acre portion of the "Whites Hall" tract. The inventory of his personal estate completed in July reflected his success as a farmer. The estate was valued at nearly \$5,600 (Anne Arundel County Register of Wills WB1 76:490). The inventory included \$887 worth of livestock; farming equipment, including that used for tobacco, wheat, and corn production; kitchen, bedroom, and parlor furniture, including a piano and stool; dishes for everyday and more formal use; kitchen utensils and equipment; bedding, blankets, and towels; 2,000 pounds of tobacco valued at \$140; currently growing crops of tobacco, wheat, rye, and corn; and a \$3,000 life insurance policy (Anne Arundel County Register of Wills WB1 76:490). A public sale and a private sale for the family were conducted on Hall's property in December. Hall's widow, Ann, purchased many of the household goods; their sons, who had received portions of their father's estate, bought much of the livestock, crops, and farm equipment (Anne Arundel County Register of Wills WB1 76:530).

An 1876 assessment of Hall's 250-acre "Whites Hall" tract indicated that the land was assessed for \$5,500 and unnamed improvements were valued at \$1,000. A piano, which was not sold, was valued at \$100. In 1895, \$300 was deducted for buildings, and \$100 was deducted for the piano, suggesting the instrument had been sold (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1876-1896).

In 1879, Hall's heirs -- wife Ann and his four sons -- divided Basil's real estate and recorded the division in a deed of partition. Ann, Samuel, and Edward divided his residential farm, which totaled slightly more than 252 acres; Francis received the Lugg Ox tract; and Thomas kept the adjacent 130-acre parcel he purchased from his father in 1868, described in MIHP No. AA-2382 (Anne Arundel County Land Records SH 14:358). The Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road was located in Samuel's portion, which totaled 107 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches; he conveyed it to Edward later that year. Ann also conveyed her 49-acre portion that year, adding to the 96 acres Edward received in the deed of partition and giving Edward all 252 acres of Basil's Whites Hall holdings. Samuel and Francis renounced their right to claim the land as heirs after their mother's death (Anne Arundel County Land Records SH 16:110). Hopkins's 1878 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Baltimore, Including Anne Arundel County, Maryland* reflected these transactions, depicting "Ed. Hall of B" as the owner of 250 acres adjacent to his brother, Thomas, shown on the atlas as "T.W. Hall" (Hopkins 1878). One history noted that Edward Hall "inherited and resided at 'White Hall'" (Rhoades 196:259).

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Census records indicated that Edward and his family were living with his mother, probably in the house Basil and Ann resided in after moving from the Lugg Ox tract, located on what was now Edward's land. The 1880 population census listed Ann Hall first, with no occupation, followed by her 36-year-old son, whose occupation was "farmer," his wife, Eva Spence Wallis, 33, and their two-year-old daughter, Anna. This order suggests that Ann functioned as head of the household (U.S. Census Bureau 1880a). Based on their daughter's birthdate of September 9, 1877, the couple had married by late 1876 or early 1877 (McIntire 1980:232). That year's agricultural census listed Edward Hall as the farmer of 250 tilled acres and 30 acres of woodland, worth \$6,000, including buildings. The census enumerated livestock, but listed no crops (U.S. Census Bureau 1880b). Ann Hall died in 1896; Eva died in 1908 (McIntire 1980:232).

During the 1904 to 1910 assessment period, Hall's 250 acres were assessed at \$18 an acre for a total of \$4,500. Buildings included: a dwelling assessed for \$500, two barns assessed for \$700, a stable and shed, listed together for a total of \$100, and outbuildings for \$110. Hall's assessment also included \$448 in animals, including horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. The rest of his personal estate included \$100 in furniture and \$25 for "vehicles" (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1904-1910). By the 1910 census, Edward's occupation was truck farmer, indicative of the vicinity's agricultural shift from tobacco and corn to fruits and vegetables (Browne 1985:105).

Edward Hall continued his father's public service. He was a vestryman at St. Stephen's. After attending Anne Arundel Academy and Maryland Agricultural College, Hall became a schoolteacher. He was a trustee of Anne Arundel Academy until his death in 1913 (Rhoades 1966:259).

Vernon M. and Margaret H. Moreland acquired the property in two purchases, a 42.07-acre section purchased from Hall in 1913 and a 20-acre section sold in 1919 by Hall's son, Edward Hall, Jr. (Anne Arundel County Land Records GW 96:229; WNW 15:69). At the time of the 1920 census, the family consisted of Vernon, a 30-year-old farmer; Margaret, 32, and three children (U.S. Census Bureau 1920). During the 1918-1922 assessment period, the land was assessed in four sections: 33 tillable acres at \$15 an acre for \$495; nine wooded acres at \$8 an acre for \$72; 18 acres at \$15 an acre for \$270; and two acres at \$5 an acre for \$10. A dwelling was assessed for \$315, and "other buildings" were assessed for \$50 (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1918-1922).

The Morelands defaulted on their mortgage, and the property was sold in 1923 to John R. and Annie M. Tipton, who in turn sold it in 1924 to William G. and Mary Louise Williams (Anne Arundel County Land Records WNW 67:274; WNW 91:307). William G. Williams had historical associations with the vicinity but the family lived in Baltimore. (In 1923, they also bought the 131.25-acre parcel discussed in MIHP No. AA-2382.)

Williams was the son of William G. Williams, a doctor who joined the Confederate Army when the Civil War broke out. The doctor was a descendant of Osborn Williams, a grandson of a Welsh immigrant and a soldier in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Osborn Williams was born in Prince George's County but settled in Anne Arundel County after the war. William Williams, the Confederate doctor, was from Prince George's County but moved to Anne Arundel to live with his aunt after the government confiscated his Prince George's County land because of his Confederate service (Browne 1985:181-5).

The doctor's son, William G. Williams, was born in 1877. One local history described him as a real estate agent, while the 1920 census listed him as a traveling salesman of electrical supplies. The couple's oldest child was born in New York and the second in Michigan; their two younger children were born in Maryland (Browne 1985:181-5; U.S. Census Bureau 1920). Both William G. and Mary Louise were buried at St. Stephen's cemetery, he in 1952 and she in 1968 (Anne Arundel County Historical Society 2007).

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During the 1923-1927 assessment period, the land was assessed in two portions: 51 acres at \$30 for a total \$1,530 and 11 acres at \$10 an acre for \$110. A dwelling was assessed for \$500, a barn was assessed for \$300, and an unspecified number of outbuildings were assessed for \$200 (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1923-1927). Between 1928 and 1934, the land was assessed in the same portions and rate. The dwelling was assessed for \$450, a new barn was assessed for \$400, another barn was assessed for \$600, and an unknown number of outbuildings were assessed for \$300 (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1928-1934).

When the Williamses sold the 62.07-acre property in 1936, they were living in Washington, D.C., while buyers Frank A. and Gladys Deems resided in Baltimore (Anne Arundel County Land Records FAM 157:98). (In 1935, the Deemses purchased the adjacent 131.25-acre parcel discussed in MIHP No. AA-2822.)

The assessment conducted during the 1935 to 1938 period was identical to the previous one (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1935-1938). Between 1938 and 1947, the land was assessed in two different-sized portions: 35 acres at \$30 an acre for a total of \$1,050, and 27 acres at \$10 an acre for a total of \$270. The four buildings assessed consisted of a dwelling for \$500, a barn for \$400, an "old barn" for \$250, and a stable for \$100 (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1938-1947). In 1949, Otho H. and Kathleen E. Williams acquired the farm and the adjacent 131¼-acre parcel (Anne Arundel County Land Records 541:226). In 1952, the Williamses, whose primary address was Washington, D.C., were assessed \$1,870 for the 62.07-acre parcel, \$600 for a dwelling, \$700 each for two barns, and \$100 for a stable (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1952-1955).

Otho and Kathleen Williams owned the property through the early twenty-first century. He died in 2002 and is buried in St. Stephen's cemetery (Anne Arundel County Historical Society 2007). His heirs sold the land to B/A Williams LLC (Anne Arundel County Land Records 15202:793).

Thematic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Anne Arundel County underwent a period of economic and population growth during the first half of the nineteenth century. The county was the third most populous in the state by 1850 (Wesler et. al. 1981:97). The county's prosperity is likely contributed to the diversification of crops, and the ability of county farmers to sell their products in the Washington, D.C. and Baltimore markets (Wesler et al. 1981:98). Commercial cultivation of garden products to the Baltimore and Annapolis markets also developed by 1850 (Wesler et. al. 1981:98). In 1850, the county had 1,295 farms on 222,228 acres of land (Historical Census Browser).

County farmers produced a variety of agricultural products in 1850 including tobacco (4,523,340 pounds), wool (22,685 pounds), potatoes (51,871 bushels), hay (5,580 tons), oats (147,263 bushels), rye (11,439 bushels), buckwheat (4,490 bushels), corn (925,448 bushels), and wheat (360,923 bushels) (Child et. al. 2005:16). The 15 farms in the Crofton area that grew tobacco in 1850, contributed to Anne Arundel County becoming the second largest producer of tobacco in the state (Wesler et al. 1981). Crofton area farms produced between 2,000 to 25,000 pounds per farm (Child et. al. 2005:16). Three local farms did not cultivate tobacco, while eighteen farms produced Indian corn, and 15 cultivated wheat (Child et. al. 1981:16). Land values averaged \$15.00 per acre in the Crofton vicinity in 1850, with the average local farm totaling 340 acres (Browne 1985:80-81; Child et. al. 2005:16).

Tobacco as a dominant agricultural crop declined after the Civil War as crop diversification continued to gain in popularity. The county's tobacco production dropped from the second highest by volume in the state among the five western shore counties to the fifth highest between 1850 and 1930 (Wesler 1981:99). The production of tobacco in the Crofton area declined to an average of 8,200 pounds by 1870; in 1850 it had averaged 13,500 pounds (Browne 1985:104). The end of slavery resulted in an agricultural labor shortage as many former slaves left the area for better opportunities. Increased labor costs contributed to an increase in the number of bankruptcies and foreclosures during

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the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1850, 17 owner-operated farms existed in the Crofton area; by 1880 less than half remained (Browne 1985:100, 104).

The county's agricultural industry underwent dramatic changes during the period after the Civil War. An economic depression plagued county farmers; farm prices fell and a labor shortage affected the county's agricultural industry. As the urban population in Baltimore continued to grow after the Civil War, Anne Arundel found expanded markets for its agricultural products. County farmers recruited immigrants from Baltimore to pick fruits and vegetables (Mumford 2000:6). The nearby railroads facilitated transport to urban markets (Browne 1985:105-106). More and more county farmers turned to increasingly profitable truck farming. Truck farming peaked at the turn of the nineteenth century (Mumford 2000:6).

Despite the declining tobacco economy, some Crofton-area farmers continued to cultivate tobacco. Indeed, county farmers produced 2,761,535 pounds of tobacco on 4,132 acres in 1924 (U.S. Department of Commerce 1926). The county also produced a variety of cereal products; however, the county's production of cereals, such as barely, wheat, corn, and oats, generally was low when compared to other counties in the state. Some county farmers began growing fruits and vegetables and made a living at truck farming. Data on the amount of orchard and garden product was collected as early as 1860. The county ranked sixth in the state in the value of its orchard products and third in the state in the value of its garden products in 1860 (Historical Census Browser). The value of the county's produce market gardens nearly doubled from 218,680 in 1860 to 434,505 in 1870, making the value of the county's produce market gardens the highest in the state (Historical Census Browser). This increase could be the result of Anne Arundel County farmers adapting to the post-Civil War agricultural economy by producing goods for the Washington, D.C. and Baltimore markets.

The value of the county's vegetable and fruits ranked first and second respectively in the state in 1910 (Historical Census Browser). However the value of the county's vegetable and fruit products decreased between 1910 and 1950. Census data on tobacco production was not available between 1850 and 1950. By 1930 the amount of Anne Arundel County land in agricultural production declined to 138,315 acres, representing 50.7 per cent of all county land (Wesler et al. 1981).

The number of farms in the county fluctuated during the mid-nineteenth and the mid-twentieth centuries. There was a total of 1,035 farms in 1860 (Historical Census Browser). With the exception of a decrease in the number of farms in 1900, the number of farms in the county steadily increased between 1870 and 1910. The county had a total of 1,889 farms in 1900; ten years later the number of farms jumped to 2,038 (Historical Census Browser). During the second half of the nineteenth century, the number of farms having 100-499 acres increased, with 605 such farms in 1860 and 948 farms in 1890 (Historical Census Browser). The average farm size declined from a high of 146 acres in 1880 to a low of 110 acres in 1900 (Historical Census Browser). Data on average farm size is not available after 1900.

Census data on the number of tenant farms and owner-occupied farms is inconsistent prior to 1910. The number of owner-occupied farms remained relatively constant, with minor fluctuations between 1910 and 1950. However, the number of tenanted farms steadily declined during the same time period. In 1910, there were 601 farms operated by tenants; by 1950 that number had fallen by nearly half to 307 (Historical Census Browser).

Today, suburbanization dominates the area, as the influence of Baltimore and Washington in the region expands. The former agricultural dominance of the Crofton area, and of Anne Arundel County as a whole, has diminished. The number of farms in the county and the amount of land devoted to agriculture has continued to decrease, with 477 farms reported in 1992 and 432 reported in 2002 and 43,320 acres in 1992 and 35,218 in 2003 (National Agricultural Statistics Service n.d.). County farmers continued to produce grains, including wheat and corn,

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vegetables. While the number of acres harvested for wheat and corn increased between 1987 and 1992, the acreage devoted to vegetable production declined during the same time period (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2002). County farmers also continued to grow tobacco; however, the number of acres devoted to the product decreased dramatically from 1,544 acres in 1987 to 79 acres in 2002 (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2002). Subdivisions and corporate parks have replaced farmland (McWilliams 1977:9).

Evaluation

No resources remain on the property due to the fire damage that occurred between 2005 and 2007. A loss of integrity occurred as the result of the fires, leaving no resources to evaluate.

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Works Cited

Anne Arundel County Assessments

1904-1910
1918-1922
1923-1927
1928-1934
1935-1938
1938-1947
1952-1955

Anne Arundel County Historical Society

2007 Stephens Episcopal Church Cemetery inscriptions. Located in cemetery files. Accessed 9 August.

Anne Arundel County Land Records

Anne Arundel County Register of Wills

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1985 *From Sotweed to Suburbia: A History of the Crofton, Maryland Area, 1660-1960*. Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Child, Colby A., Jr., Josh Roth, and Kathryn G. Dixon

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AA-2383

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1850a Schedule 4, Productions of Agriculture

1850b Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants

1860a Schedule 4, Productions of Agriculture

1860b Schedule 1, Free Inhabitants

1860c Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants

1870a Schedule 1, Inhabitants

1870b Schedule 3, Productions of Agriculture

1880a Schedule 1, Inhabitants

1880b Schedule 2, Productions of Agriculture

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Continuation Sheet No. 11

AA-2383

1900 Schedule 1, Population
1920 Population

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 12

AA-2383

Photo Log

Photos Taken: 1 August 2007

Photos Taken By: T. Shaw

1. Site of Dwelling, looking South
2. Site of Equipment Shed, looking West
3. Collapsed Barn, looking West
4. Site of Tobacco Barn, looking Northeast
5. Site of Animal Barn, looking Northeast

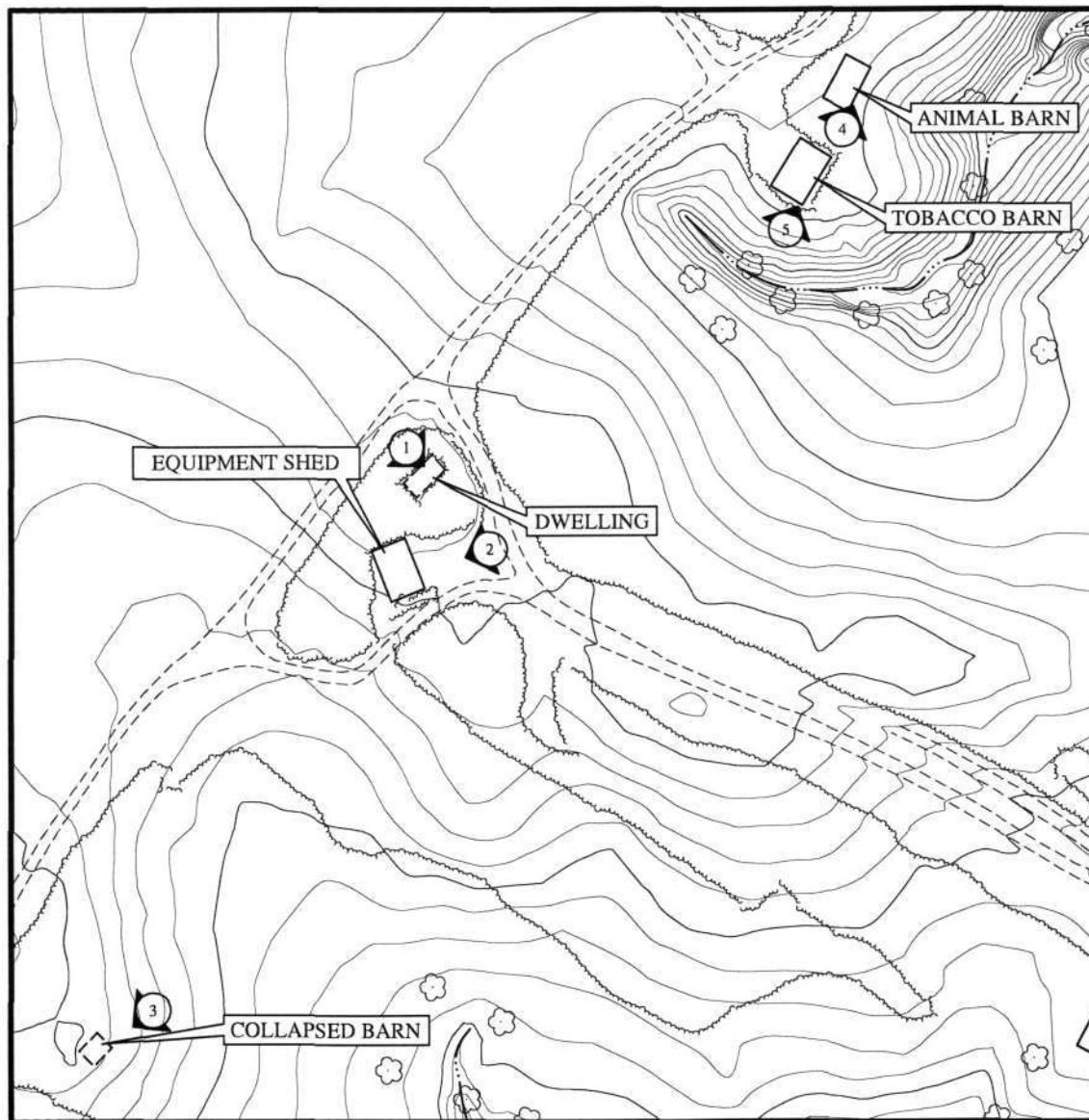
Kirsten Peeler, Project Manager
and Christine Heidenrich,
Historian

R. Christopher Goodwin &
Associates, Inc.

241 East Fourth Street
Frederick, Maryland, 21071

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: 23 August 2007



KEY:

--- ROAD - UNPAVED

--- TREELINE

⊗ TREE

--- WATER

⬆# Photograph Position and Direction



0 40 80
METERS

MHIP No. AA-2383
Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Resource Sketch Map
Prepared By: R. Christopher Goodwin &
Associates, Inc.
August 2007

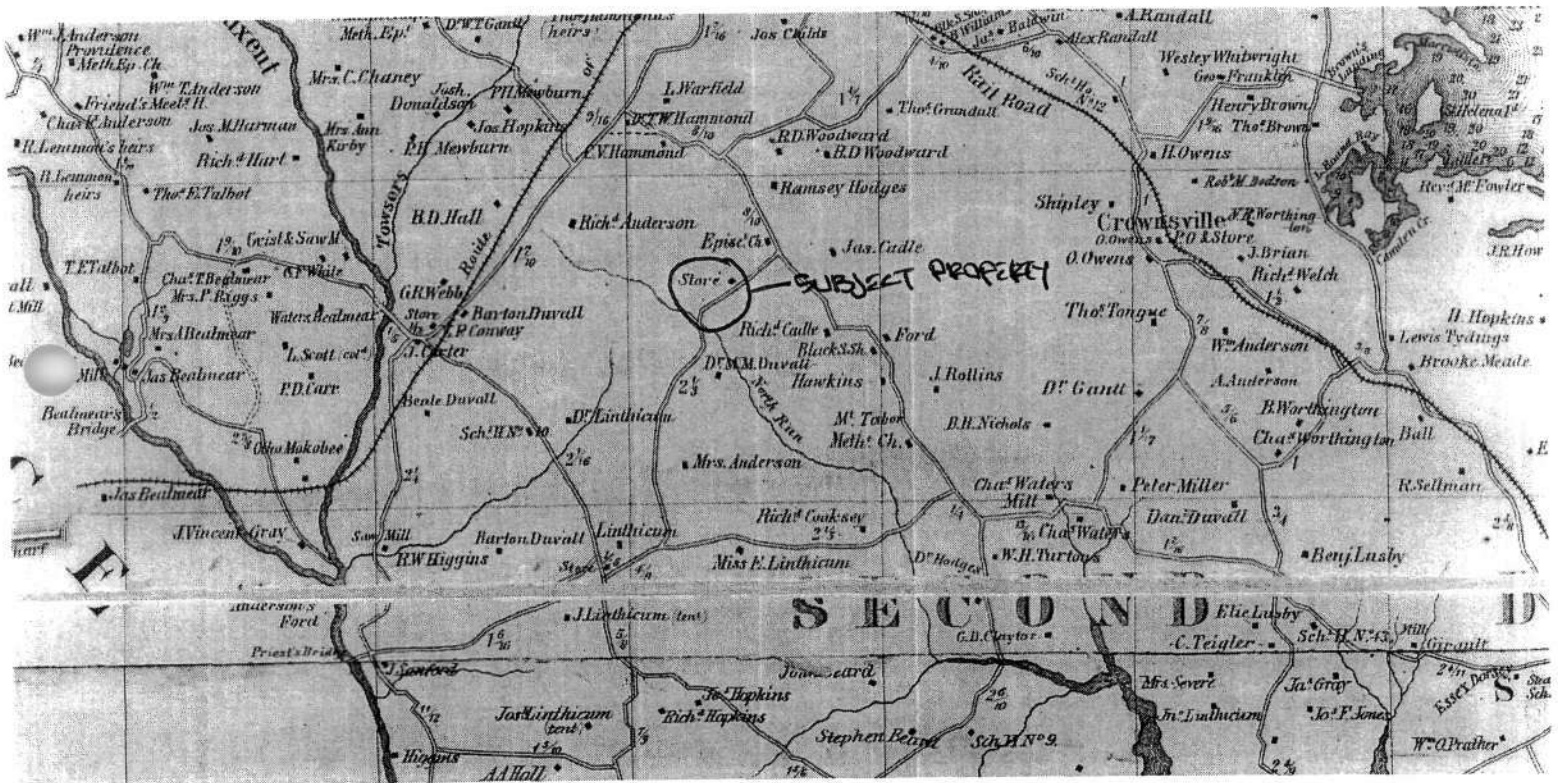
MIHP No. AA-2383

Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road

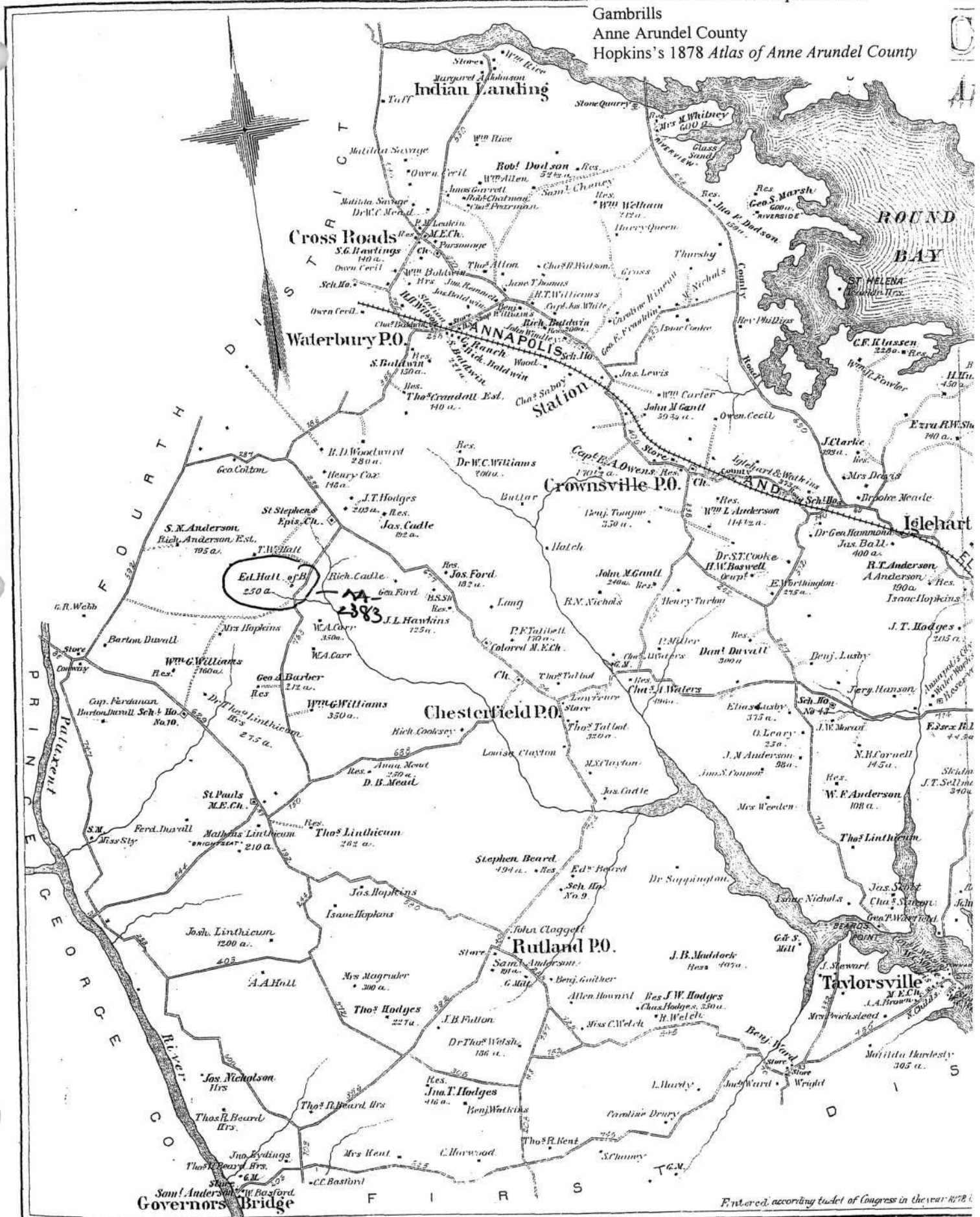
Gambrills

Anne Arundel County

Martenet's 1860 Map of Anne Arundel County



MIHP No. AA-2383
 Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road
 Gambrills
 Anne Arundel County
 Hopkins's 1878 Atlas of Anne Arundel County



Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1878

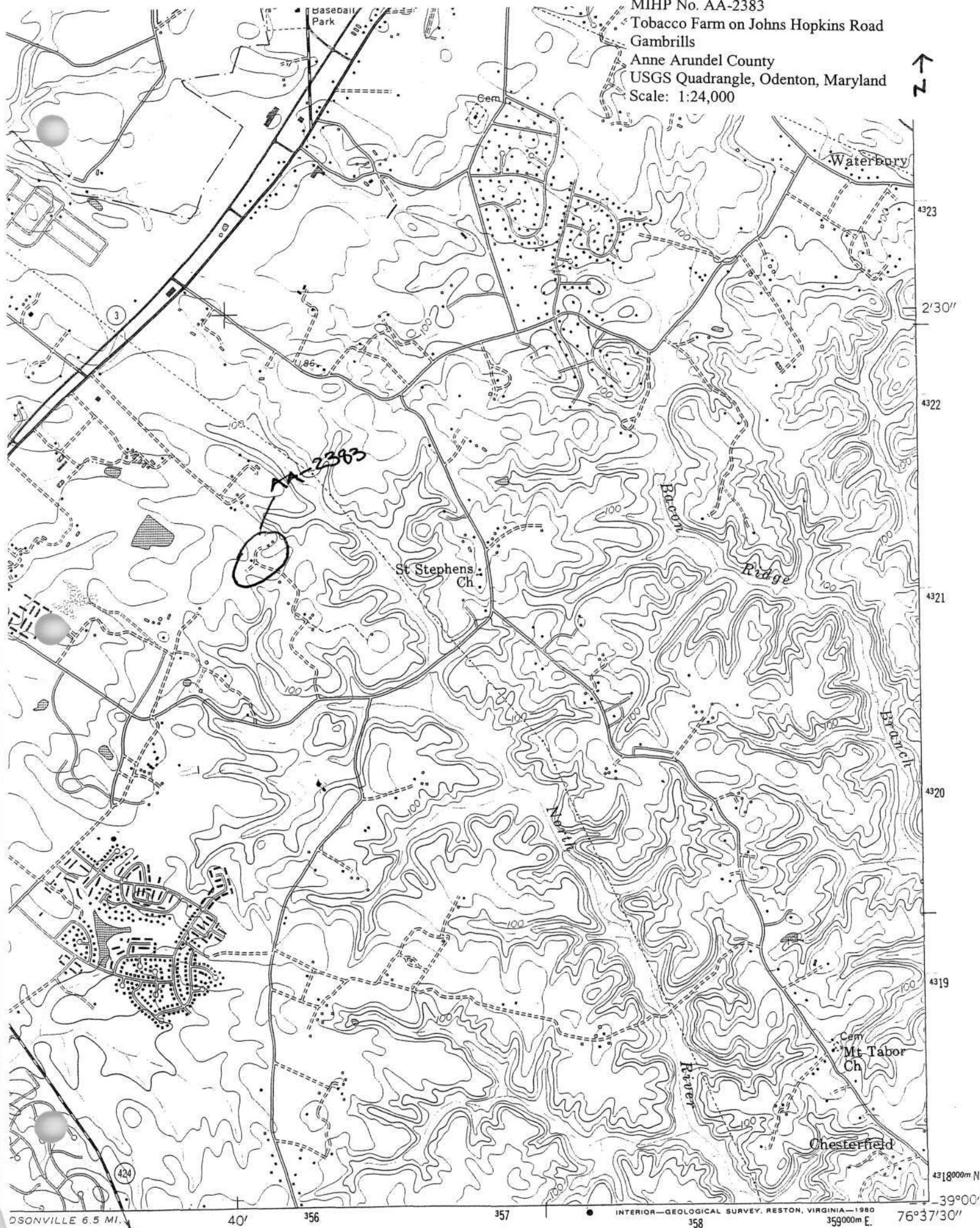
MIHP No. AA-2383

Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road
Gambrills

Anne Arundel County

USGS Quadrangle, Odenton, Maryland

Scale: 1:24,000



ODONVILLE 6.5 MI.

1 MILE

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1980
359000m E

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

(50-5)



NHP # AA-2583

TOBACCO FARM ON JONES HOPKINS ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

SITE OF DWELLING, LOOKING SOUTH

1 OF 5



MIHP # - AA - 2383

Tobacco Barn on Johns Hopkins Road
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

T. Shaw

1 August 2007

Site of Equipment Shed, Looking West

2005



MIAP # 2383

TABER FARM ON JOHN HOPKINS ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

J. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

COLLAPSED BARN, LOOKING WEST

3 OF 5



MAP # - AA - 2385

TOBACCO FARM ON JAMES HOPKINS ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

SITE OF TOBACCO BARN, LOOKING NORTHEAST

4 OF 5



MHP # AA-2383

TOBACCO FARM ON JOHN HOPKINS ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

SITE OF ANIMAL BARN, LOOKING NORTHEAST

SIES